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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916

## KITCHENER.

The tragic death at sea of Field  
Marshal Earl Kitchener will fall as  
a heavy blow upon the people of  
Great Britain. Regardless of the  
ability of the man himself, and the  
value of his services to his nation, the  
moral effect of the news of his death  
will be depressing and discouraging  
both in England and in the trenches  
in France, where British troops are  
in need of all the support and en-  
couragement they can get.

Few men have had opportunities  
for public service such as were en-  
joyed by Kitchener, and few have  
taken such good advantage of their  
opportunities. All his life a soldier,  
his nature was unspoiled by military  
successes and by the adulation that is  
always the lot of the successful war-  
rior. His physical courage, not less  
than his ability in handling men, was  
proved on many trying occasions, and  
it is small wonder that he was idol-  
ized by the masses of the British peo-  
ple.

Opinion will always vary as to  
whether Kitchener was the man for  
the place in which he was put upon  
the outbreak of the present world  
war. The English, unlike their  
American cousins, have always felt  
themselves free to indulge in open  
criticism of their officials, regardless  
of the burdens they may be called  
upon to bear, and the attacks upon  
the head of the British war office,  
emanating from the British press at a  
time of national crisis and peril, have  
seemed more than strange to our peo-  
ple. The fact seems to be that  
Kitchener, in response to the call of  
his country, undertook to do more  
than any one man could accomplish.  
Mistakes were inevitable—the mis-  
takes that come, not from errors of  
judgment, but from inability to ac-  
complish the impossible; and with  
them came the biting censure of the  
press and the demand for the retire-  
ment of Kitchener. In inelegant  
American slang, Kitchener was made  
the "goat" by reason of the fact that  
there was no limit to what he was  
willing to undertake in behalf of his  
country.

To the credit of British common  
sense be it said that the demand for  
Kitchener's retirement was not heeded.  
Cabinet changes were made, and  
duties less arduous and more nearly  
possible of fulfillment were assigned  
to the hero of Khartoum. What  
would have happened had Kitchener  
lived—what would have been his final  
place in the history of the great war  
—can only be a matter of speculation.  
As it is, Kitchener goes to his grave  
with the record of a lifetime of glori-  
ous achievement clouded by doubt  
as to his ability to handle the larger  
problems that were thrust upon him  
at the close of his career.

The reported death of the mem-  
bers of his staff at the same time  
with Earl Kitchener renders even  
more staggering the loss which Great  
Britain has sustained. It will now be  
necessary almost completely to recon-  
struct the British war office, and this,  
at a time when the very existence of  
the nation is threatened, is indeed a  
weighty undertaking. What effect it  
will have on the course of the war  
can only be conjectured. The world  
can only wait and see what the re-  
sult will be.

If, as is surmised, the vessel on  
which Kitchener and his party were  
traveling was sunk by a German sub-  
marine, it marks the deadliest work  
in straight, legitimate warfare that  
has yet been done by undersea craft.

Somebody is always taking the joy  
out of life. What did they want to  
launch that Woman's party for just  
as the G. O. P. is getting ready to  
make a platform entirely out of  
"Americanism?"

## DARK HORSE POSSIBILITIES.

By most people it has been taken  
for granted that either Roosevelt or  
Hughes will be the presidential nomi-  
nee of the republican convention,  
which meets in Chicago today. Little  
attention has been paid by either  
press or public to the likelihood of  
the nomination of a dark horse.

A careful analysis of the situation,  
however, leads to the belief that a  
dark horse nomination is by no means  
beyond the range of possibility—in  
fact, all the elements are present to

bring about just such an eventuality.  
Roosevelt and Hughes are easily the  
two leading candidates for the nomi-  
nation, but each is far short of the  
number of votes required to bring  
victory on the first ballot. The large  
number of delegates that are instructed  
for favorite sons will in the long  
run decide who is to be the nominee.  
So far none of the so-called fa-  
vorite sons has shown enough strength  
to warrant confidence in his ability  
to attract votes from the other candi-  
dates in the event the balloting is  
protracted and a deadlock ensues.  
But this does not imply that some one  
of them will develop vote-getting abil-  
ity as the convention proceeds with  
its work. The field is a fertile one for  
the resourceful politician, and what  
will happen in the next few days in  
Chicago is a matter that can only be  
left to conjecture.

The possibility that some man who  
has not yet been considered may  
stampede the convention, just as  
Bryan stampeded the democratic con-  
vention in 1896, is not to be cast aside  
as unworthy of consideration. Re-  
publican conventions ordinarily do  
not stampede as easily as do demo-  
cratic conventions, but the possibility  
is always there.

The outstanding fact is that the  
Roosevelt forces realize that Hughes  
is the man they must fight in the  
early stages of the convention, while  
the Hughes forces realize with equal  
certainty that Roosevelt is the man  
that is most conspicuously in their  
way. The friends of each of these  
candidates undoubtedly will expend  
most of their energy in endeavoring  
to eliminate the other, and the suc-  
cess of both is a contingency that  
must be considered in any intelligent  
analysis of the situation.

Four years ago Theodore Roosevelt  
was the object of such a wave of  
hysterical enthusiasm that his nomi-  
nation by the republican convention  
was almost accomplished in spite of  
the fact that all the cards were  
stacked against him. While the col-  
onel still has a host of most ardent  
supporters and an unlimited campaign  
fund, there is lacking this year the  
same frenzy in his behalf that came  
so near sweeping him into power in  
1912, and the possibility that the  
delegates will stampede to him is re-  
mote.

While there is little talk of a dark  
horse at this time, it is just as well  
to keep in mind the fact that dark  
horses have been nominated in the  
past and that what has happened  
may happen again.

Let's hope that the death of the  
honorable Yuan Shi-Kai will not be  
made the excuse to raise the price of  
chop suey or the rates for polishing  
shirts and collars.

## "AMERICANISM."

It is given out from Chicago that  
"Americanism" is to be the keynote  
of the platform that will be adopted  
by the republican convention. If this  
is true, there will be little difficulty  
in finding a candidate who will stand  
on the platform. In the present con-  
dition of world affairs, "American-  
ism" as a political pronouncement is  
about as safe as the Ten Command-  
ments—and about as definite.

In the effort to find an issue on  
which to fight President Wilson, re-  
publicans have selected his foreign  
policy as the weakest point in his ar-  
mor. But none of their responsible  
leaders has yet ventured to suggest a  
definite substitute for that policy.  
They have been quick to point out  
things that he has done which they  
declare should not have been done,  
but they have not been heard to say  
what should have been done instead.  
And so they have brought into play  
the word "Americanism" as the sym-  
bol of all that they hold against the  
administration with reference to its  
foreign policy.

"Americanism," without some ex-  
planation, is a rather vague term. If  
it means devotion to patriotic ideals  
—that its adherents prefer America to  
any other nation in the world—and  
that their allegiance to America is  
undivided—their loyalty undiluted—  
there is not a good citizen between  
the two oceans, democrat, republican,  
socialist or prohibitionist, who will  
not subscribe most enthusiastically to  
its principles. The republicans will not  
be allowed a monopoly on "American-  
ism" if it is confined to such elemen-  
tary virtues, for there are good Ameri-  
cans in all parties—men who will re-  
sist the imputation that one must be  
a republican to be a good American.

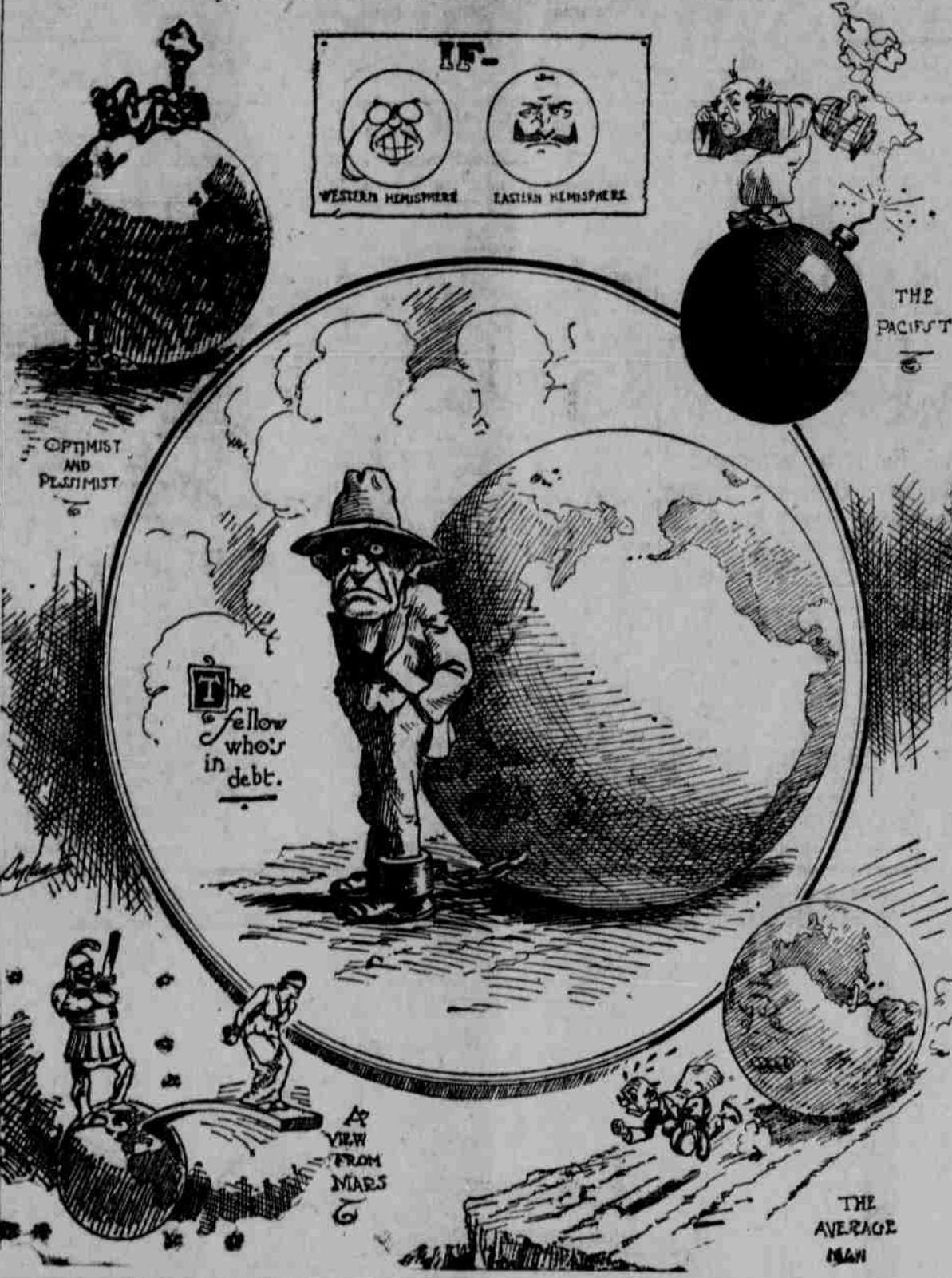
If "Americanism" means that the  
country should rush headlong into  
war on the slightest provocation, re-  
gardless of its preparation for the  
burdens of war; that Uncle Sam  
should carry a chip on his shoulder,  
or, like the Irishman of the Donny-  
brook fair, should go about looking  
for somebody to step on the tail of  
his coat, there is some room for argu-  
ment as to whether we are all of us  
in favor of "Americanism." There  
are many thousand good people in  
this country who applaud the effort  
that has been made by President Wil-  
son to keep the nation out of war and  
who believe that the policy he has  
pursued has measured up to the high-  
est standards of Americanism. For  
the benefit of these people some light  
should be thrown on the exact mean-  
ing of the word as it is proposed to  
use it in the republican platform.

It would seem to be advisable that  
the platform should be accompanied by  
a lexicon in which the exact shade  
of meaning of the words employed  
by it would be made clear.

And now Hughes goes and wraps  
himself in the folds of the flag. Isn't  
there some way that candidates can  
be enjoined from stealing Teddy's  
stuff?

Results from Journal Want Ads.

## JUST SOME VIEWS OF THE WORLD



### Danger Lies in Carrying Monroe Doctrine Too Far

Editor Journal:—The brutal strug-  
gle in Europe and the revolution in  
Mexico with their effect upon the  
governmental systems of the world in  
the future is the all-absorbing ques-  
tion of the hour. This is a serious  
matter not only with the nations en-  
gaged in the conflict but in those of  
all neutral nations, particularly of our  
republic, as menacing to our repre-  
sentative form of government. In  
this emergency it behooves us in the  
United States to look well after our  
home affairs and faithfully follow out  
and apply the safeguards that our  
constitution has thrown around us if  
we would secure and make permanent  
our free and liberal institutions.

Today we are menaced with what I  
may term a rule of excessive democ-  
racy which is identical with de-  
structive socialism, anarchy and mis-  
rule.

In its preamble the constitution re-  
cites "that in order to a more per-  
fect union it must establish justice  
and provide for the general welfare."

In the discussions by the eminent  
statesmen who participated in the for-  
mation and adoption of the consti-  
tution, among whom were Hamilton,  
Madison, Jay, Mason and others, it  
was expressly understood that the  
provision for the general welfare was  
of the utmost importance and estab-  
lished the authority of the federal  
government over that of the states in  
all matters of general importance.

It never entered into the hearts of  
those eminent men nor of Jefferson  
himself, that this American republic  
should be anything but of a repre-  
sentative form, and they never con-  
ceived of a government by the people  
at large, too often swayed by passion,  
prejudice and disregard for law. Under  
modern democracy with its im-  
itative and referendum, its summary,  
unrestricted recall and other socialis-  
tic characteristics, we are fast drift-  
ing towards the fate that befell the  
republics in the past who in their  
struggles for greater freedom, how-  
ever well grounded they appeared to be  
in the first instance, were shown to  
have degenerated into destructive  
anarchy and license. Reforms are de-  
manded by the people in the line of  
securing greater liberty, a condition  
too often prostituted to the basest  
ends. In the words of Madame Ro-  
land, "Oh Liberty, what crimes are  
committed in thy name. Liberty in  
itself is a very fascinating theme to  
the people but it becomes an ignoble  
one, when it only provides for the ex-  
ercise of a personal and exclusive lib-  
erty regardless of the liberty and  
welfare of others. When this is dis-  
regarded, it is taken out of the provi-  
dence of personal liberty and brought  
within that of law and the good order  
of society. There is another menace  
to our welfare and that is the pre-  
scent construction of what is fami-  
liarly known as the Monroe doctrine  
and the length to which we carry its  
application. From a mere pronoun-  
cement at first, when a weak and strug-  
gling republic, that "all attempts by  
foreign powers to override the infant  
republics and force upon them mo-  
narchical forms of government  
would be considered a menace to  
ours," it has developed into a settled  
policy of our nation to insist upon  
the maintenance of republican forms  
of government upon our entire hemi-  
sphere even at the cost of war.

This to my mind is an unwarranted  
assumption of responsibility and au-  
thority over the affairs and destinies  
of other nations with which we should  
never meddle nor interfere.

There are numerous instances of  
the intolerable burdens that the Mon-  
roe doctrine as at present applied, has  
cast upon us that may ultimately be  
too heavy to bear. Witness that of  
Haiti and Santo Domingo where we  
have guaranteed the debts of foreign  
creditors rather than have the islands  
fall into the hands of other nations.  
We have also taken upon us the pro-  
tection of Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua,  
the Philippines and the Sandwich  
islands, and last but not least we have

taken up the burden of protecting  
the lives and property of foreign sub-  
jects in Mexico singly and alone,  
through fear of its possible invasion  
and the overthrow of a republic that  
is one in name only, that has in the  
past been governed successfully only  
by a military force.

A little forethought will show that  
some of these republics might desire  
to change their forms of government  
and what then? Should we step in  
with our Monroe doctrine and try to  
restrain them or prevent other na-  
tions from assisting them? There  
might occur in some of the South  
American republics a condition simi-  
lar to that of the Pretorian republic  
where by the ingress of outsiders  
they exceeded the floor population al-  
most three to one, and the large ma-  
jority of the population naturally pre-  
ferred to be ruled by a constitutional  
monarchy like that of England, rather  
than by the sham republic of Presi-  
dent Kruger.

It is within the bounds of possi-  
bility that some such conditions may pre-  
vail in this hemisphere and that a  
monarchical form of government be  
proposed to succeed the present re-  
publican form. In such a contingency  
it would be very embarrassing to at-  
tempt to carry out the Monroe doc-  
trine in the way of interference to  
prevent such change.

A calm consideration of the ques-  
tion of interference and meddling with  
the political or domestic affairs of  
other nations will admonish us to  
heed well the advice of Washington to  
avoid all entangling alliances or treat-  
ies of offensive and defensive. It is  
recorded that the Bell of Scroon ad-  
vised the Scottish highlanders to  
"meddle not with things that con-  
cerned them not." By following such  
advice this nation will have more  
time to work out our own much-  
needed reforms in both party and  
state, thus honoring our constitution  
and making permanent our republi-  
can institutions, and protecting us  
from the curse of despotic authority.

A. W. HARRIS.  
Albuquerque, N. M., June 5, 1916.

## With Scissors and Paste

## RUSSIA CLEANS HER HOUSE.

The name of Soukhomlinoff was  
one to endure with when Russia en-  
tered the war. Today the bearer of  
it lies in the fortress of Peter and  
Paul charged with high treason in his  
administration of the war office. The  
general made an imposing figure  
seated at his desk, his breast covered  
with decorations. He looked the part  
of minister of war and was elaborately  
photographed, fulsomely praised. But  
he had learned nothing in the shame-  
ful struggle with Japan. The man was  
inept and corrupt; his adminis-  
tration proved to be rotten from top  
to bottom.

The failure of munitions was traced  
to Soukhomlinoff. He was responsi-  
ble for thousands of lives lost, for  
thousands of wounds and mutilations  
suffered by the rank and file of the  
brave Russian army. He lasted until  
March, 1916, when he was deposed  
from the council of the empire by the  
czar, and could wear his crosses, stars,  
medals and regalia no longer. Now  
he has been degraded. The new Rus-  
sia will not tolerate sloth and corrup-  
tion in high place or low.

Russia aroused and militant, Rus-  
sia bending her back to the burden  
of war, Russia with her 150,000,000  
of people and inexhaustible resources,  
expects every man every day to do his  
duty from the czar to the humblest  
musk. Grand Duke Nicholas, either  
because he had failed to save Warsaw  
or because his lieutenants found his  
marinet temper unendurable, was  
translated to the Caucasus, where he  
has redeemed himself; one corps com-  
mander after another made way for a  
better man; lagards felt the spur,  
shirkers were shot, grafters were  
kicked out of the service or sent to  
Siberia.

For the first time in their history

for smiling and none for boisterous  
laughter.

A well known professor has drawn  
attention to the following series of  
numbers:  
1 times 9 plus 2 equals 11.  
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.  
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1,111.  
1,234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11,111.  
12,345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111,111.  
123,456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1,111,111.

1,234,567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11,111,111.  
12,345,678 times 9 plus 9 equals 111,111,111.  
1 times 9 plus 1 equals 9.  
12 times 9 plus 2 equals 98.  
123 times 9 plus 3 equals 987.  
1,234 times 9 plus 4 equals 9,876.  
12,345 times 9 plus 5 equals 98,765.  
123,456 times 9 plus 6 equals 987,654.

1,234,567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9,876,543.  
12,345,678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98,765,432.  
123,456,789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987,654,321.  
It is a most romantic number and a  
most persistent, self-willed and ob-  
stinate one. You cannot multiply it  
away or get rid of it anyhow. Whatever  
you do, it is sure to turn up again,  
as did the body of Eugene Aram's  
victim.

W. Green, who died in 1794, is said  
to have first called attention to the  
fact that all through the multipli-  
cation table the product of nine comes  
to nine. Multiply by any figure you  
like and the sum of the resultant dig-  
its will invariably add up as nine.  
Thus, twice 9 is 18; add the digits to-  
gether and 1 and 8 makes 9. Three  
times 9 is 27, and 2 and 7 is 9. So it  
goes on up to 11 times 9, which is  
99. Add the digits together, 9 and 9  
is 18, and 8 and 1 is 9.

Go to any extent and you will find  
it impossible to get away from the fig-  
ure 9. Take an example at random.  
Nine times 339 is 3,051; add the dig-  
its together and they make 9. Or again,  
9 times 3,127 is 28,143; add the dig-  
its together and they make 18, and 8  
and 1 is 9. Or, still again, 9 times 5,971 is

53,739; the sum of these digits is 27,  
and 2 and 7 is 9.  
This seems startling enough, but  
there are other queer examples of the  
same form of persistence. It was Mr.  
de Maivan who discovered that if you  
take any row of figures and, reversing  
their order, make a subtraction sum  
of obverse and reverse, the final re-  
sult of adding up the digits of the an-  
swer will always be 9. As, for exam-  
ple:  
2,941  
Reverse 1,492  
1,449  
Now, 1 and 4 and 4 and 9 equal 18,  
and 1 and 8 are 9.

The same result is to be obtained if  
you raise the numbers so changed to  
their squares or cubes. Start anew,  
for example, with 62; reversing it, you  
get 26. Now, 62 minus 26 equals 36,  
and 3 and 6 equal 9. The squares of  
26 and 62 are, respectively, 676 and  
3,844. Subtract one from the other  
and you get 3,168 equals 18, and 1  
and 8 equals 9.

So with the cubes of 26 and 62,  
which are, respectively, 17,576 and  
252,328. Subtracting, the result is  
234,752 equals 18, and 1 and 8  
equals 9.

Again, you are confronted with the  
same puzzling peculiarity in another  
form. Write down any number, as,  
for example, 7,459,132. Subtract  
therefrom the sum of its digits and,  
no matter what figures you start with,  
the digits of the products will always  
come to 9.  
7,459,132; sum of digits equals 31.

## INDIANA MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Frank Moseley, Moore's Hill, Ind.,  
writes: "I was troubled with almost  
constant pains in my sides and back  
and attributed it to weakening of my  
kidneys. I got a package of  
Foley Kidney Pills. Great re-  
lief was apparent after the first  
doses and in 48 hours all pain  
left me." If you have rheumatism,  
backache, swollen, aching joints or  
stiff, painful muscles, why not try  
Foley Kidney Pills? They stop sleep-  
disturbing bladder ailments, too. Sold  
everywhere.

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commodation today. Tomorrow a little aid  
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with the officers of

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